

PEACE NEWS

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Guerilla war in Germany next?

OF the situation in Normandy, Capt. Liddell Hart says: "The Allied armies are not far off the point where they should be able to achieve a definite break-out" (D. Mail, July 31).

Since the Germans have staked heavily on preventing this, it is probable that were it to happen, the end would be very near. One may reasonably assume that von Rundstedt was dismissed because he did not believe that the Germans could succeed in holding the Allied invasion.

Why then did the Germans choose to make their crucial concentration of armour in the West? The problem that faced Hitler at that point was a politico-moral rather than a military one. By whom should the Germans be defeated—the Anglo-Americans or the Russians? From the fanatical Nazi point of view (I should guess) defeat by the Russians is preferable. The German fear of the Russians is

Observer's Commentary

far deeper than their fear of the Anglo-Americans, their prospect of being savagely handled by the Russians far greater. Therefore there is far more possibility of waging a guerilla war of national resistance against them and perhaps—who knows?—ultimately of enlisting Anglo-American sympathies in the field against them.

Super-Vansittartism

THAT is, of course, pure speculation. But there is a steady flow of reports that Hitler's plan is to wage a guerilla war of national resistance. I do not believe that that would be possible against the Anglo-Americans. Moreover, I am impressed by Ilya Ehrenburg's outburst in The Red Star (quoted by the New Leader, July 29) on the recent revolt in Germany.

"We are not relying on any Germans. We are relying on tanks and shells. It would be wrong to think this any sort of popular movement. For a popular movement there must be a people, but in Germany today we see only millions of Fritzes and Gretchens, a rapacious, brainless mass, alternately arrogant and cowardly, incapable of thought or feeling."

Shades of Lenin! "Only millions of Fritzes and Gretchens." The wheel of the Russian Revolution has turned full circle, indeed. If this super-Vansittartism is the spirit which is to animate the conquering Russian armies, Hitler's desperate call for national resistance against them may have results.

Poland's treatment

I DEVOUTLY hope that the visit of the Polish Premier to Moscow, so long delayed, will be fruitful of some real agreement. I think that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have been shocked by Russia's unilateral and high-handed action.

My own shock comes from the attitude of a section of liberal opinion towards the Russian treatment of Poland. Indeed, no single manifestation of the collapse of British political morality has shocked me more. To read, for example, the New Statesman on this subject one would gather that Russia was the wholly innocent, wholly benevolent conqueror of an enemy of the British nation. The

(CONTINUED ON BACK PAGE)

NO PENAL TERMS FOR GERMANY — ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY

Bombing is punishment enough

AN important pronouncement by the Archbishop of Canterbury, revealing a change in his views—to which he has not given expression elsewhere—regarding the post-war "punishment" of Germany appears in his introduction to a new edition of "Christ and Our Enemies," by Stephen Hobhouse, just published by the SPCK (9d.).

BETTER THAN REPRISALS

THE following proposal by the Duke of Bedford to endeavour to secure a cessation of bombing on both sides is quoted by Vera Brittain in the current issue of her "Letter to Peace-lovers":

"When will it stop? 'It' being of course, the flying-bomb, with all its horror, uncanniness and resultant intense strain and exhaustion, and destructiveness."

"It will stop when enough of the brave and suffering people of this country demand of the Government that they do something about it at once. What can the Government do which would probably bring this terror to an end?"

"In the Daily Sketch of July 3, was the following: 'Political Director of the German Radio, Frische, has challenged us. 'It is up to England to stop her bombing,' he says. 'If she ceases her terror attacks, then Germany will not be forced to use her V.I. weapon.'"

"Well, isn't it worth trying? German civilians must be just as sick of heavy raids from our attacks which are 'levelling all the principal German cities to the ground,' as the same Daily Sketch states, as we are of the flying-bomb."

"We could make our Government broadcast to Germany that in the interests of humanity in both countries, they would cease bombing German cities on the condition that the Germans ceased bombing or bombarding English cities; if the Germans did not cease when we did, our Government could immediately restart the heavy bombing of Germany. There could be no military danger in such destruction were stopped, an incalculable amount of civilian lives and suffering would be spared."

"What can you do about it? Go to your MP—write to him—flood him with demands that this plan be at least tried—do it now and go on doing it till you get results."

MOTHERS BAR REPRISALS

REPORTING that its Centre of Public Opinion had found that slightly more than 50 per cent. of representative people questioned were in favour of reprisal air attacks as an answer to the flying-bomb, the Daily Express (Jul. 31) added:

"Those against reprisals included many mothers, whose replies were often similar. They repeated that mothers and children in Germany 'have the same feeling as we have.'"

TEACHERS CONDEMN CONSCRIPTION PLAN

A STATEMENT recently issued in the USA, and described by its authors as "one of the most important pronouncements ever issued by the leaders of the teaching profession," condemns the proposal put before Congress for post-war military conscription.

It was issued by the educational policies commission of the National Education Association and the Association of School Administrators, and the problems and plans committee of the Council on Education—leading groups in the educational world.

The statement said it was "unwise . . . to commit the nation at this time to a year of universal military service." Compulsory training, it added, "against the background of such great expectations" as existed today, would cause many Americans to consider it an admission that they would continue "to live in an armed camp."

Belgian Premier on new plan for food relief

FOLLOWS KERSHNER MODEL

THE Belgian Prime Minister has communicated to the secretary of the Food-Relief Campaign further information about the plan for feeding children in occupied Europe which, as reported in PN, Jul. 14, has been presented to the Governments of the USA and Britain.

"The propositions sent forward to the American and British Governments," he says, "are directly based upon the Kershner and Bigwood Plans, which you already know and from which they differ merely in matters of detail."

"In no way does this affect the basic principles of the plan itself, which remain unchanged."

The message confirms that this move has been made in conjunction with the Norwegian, Dutch, and French Governments.

(The plight of the children—page 3.)

Faith in the future

IN the last fortnight the contributions to the Peace News fund have touched the lowest point since it began in June 1940. I am not complaining: I am much more grateful for the steady effort that has been made. But I put it up to the many readers whose letters have convinced me of their appreciation of Peace News that this must not happen again. The Peace News of the future is more important than the Peace News of the present—with its inevitable imperfections and frustrations: and to that extent, the rate of contribution to the Peace News fund is a rough index of the faith of the members in the future of their faith. Not this time a faithful index I am sure. But make no mistake—it will call for a very special effort to bring this year's contributions to the level of the previous four.

Contributions since July 27: £7 13s. 7d. Total to date: £5,412 18s. 7d.

THE EDITOR

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IS MR. GANDHI FINALLY DEFEATED?

IN the Lords debate on India last week (Jul. 25) the political tangle and the economic problems were separately discussed: in the subsequent Commons debate (Jul. 28) they were taken together.

Both Houses agreed that there could be no real economic progress without a political solution: both were told by the Government that there was nothing in Mr. Gandhi's recent statements and that he would not be allowed to communicate with the detained Congress leaders.

In the Commons, Reginald Sorensen read a cabled comment from Gandhi on the Lords debate:

"I must confess that I am disappointed. Lord Munster has correctly summarized my proposals. It is the most constructive suggestion that I could conceive. If it is not accepted even as a basis for friendly discussion and for permission to be given to me to see members of the Working Committee, who alone can speak with authority—then I must reluctantly come to the conclusion that the British Government does not want a solution of the political deadlock."

But Mr. Amery repeated that Gandhi's proposals "obviously do not form even a starting-point for profitable discussion either with Lord Wavell or with the interned Congress Party leaders." One recalls Mr. Gandhi's grim forecast a few weeks ago: "Mr. Churchill does not want a settlement. He wants to crush me if he has been correctly reported."

Since Gandhi's release

What has been the course of events since Gandhi's release on health grounds on May 6? Lord Strabolgi, complaining of fierce censorship of Indian news, said that it was very difficult "to obtain information as to what has been taking place on the political scene." Press comment and misleading analogies between Gandhi's plan and the Cripps offer have made confusion worse confounded. But the essential facts can be disentangled.

Correspondence between Gandhi and the Viceroy led to Gandhi's request that he might be allowed to communicate with Nehru and the others, since he could do nothing without their assent. He asked for an interview if Lord Wavell felt any doubt about the request. It was known that Gandhi's release was due to the Viceroy rather than to Mr.

ROY WALKER shows how the present Indian situation arose

Amery and Wavell's refusal came as a bitter disappointment. Mr. Gandhi was not alone in believing that it came from Whitehall rather than from New Delhi. But Wavell's letter of refusal contained a saving clause: " . . . if after your convalescence and on further reflection you have a definite and constructive policy to propose for the furtherance of India's welfare, I shall be glad to consider it."

Eight days later—on June 30—Gandhi, still very weak and ill, addressed a meeting at Poona. He spoke of the immediate need for a representative Indian National Government "free from all foreign control." He declared that his own authority under the "Quit India" resolution of August, 1942, had lapsed (and not that the resolution had lapsed). There would be no mass civil disobedience in the near future, but individual civil disobedience remained an inalienable right.

In a later statement he explained that for him there were two differences between 1942 and 1944: he has seen the reactions to the events of 1942—a dark saying, this—and he has been moved by "the terrible and progressive starvation of the people."

Friends urged that if the Viceroy knew more clearly what Gandhi wanted to discuss with the Working Committee, permission might be given. Was not Wavell's remark about "a definite and constructive policy" a plain hint?

The Gelder interview

At this juncture Mr. Stuart Gelder of the News Chronicle appeared on the scene. Gandhi preferred a living

(CONTINUED ON BACK PAGE)

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All letters on other than editorial matters should be addressed to the Manager

PUNISHED ENOUGH

PACIFISTS are all too human; and they are prone to feel and to express excessive bitterness about the authorities of the Church in war time. They should be the more eager to embrace any opportunity that offers to express gratitude to them for their courage in stemming the tide of anti-Christian, or anti-human sentiment that is continually rising during the process of war.

Such gratitude we express to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the words (quoted in part on our front page) in which he declares that by our intensive bombing, Germany has now been sufficiently punished. They conclude thus:

"Whatever may be appropriate as a policy for the prevention of future aggression, or as an expression of justice in relation to some individuals, any thoughts of 'punishing Germany' more than the course of the war is punishing her, must henceforth be excluded from the minds of those who are under obligation to find and to follow the way of Christ."

That statement is made in the course of a very important and deeply considered preface to the new and enlarged edition of Stephen Hobhouse's pamphlet "Christ and Our Enemies" (SPCK, 9d.).

If our friend, Stephen Hobhouse, had by the patient witness of his life's concern done no more than be the occasion and in some degree the cause of the Archbishop of Canterbury making such a pronouncement at the present stage of the fearful conflict, he might rest content with his labours.

For this is a pronouncement which could be, which all of us hope and some of us pray may be, of great consequence at the present moment—a moment of crisis in the deep spiritual sense of the word: a moment when the judgment of God is almost visibly working in the affairs and the bewildered minds of men.

If it were to be proclaimed in all the churches of this country from now onward, with the same forthrightness that the Archbishop has proclaimed it, that Germany has been punished enough and that no Christian man must allow his mind to entertain the thought of punishing Germany as a nation more than she has been punished in the course of the war itself, the chances of a just peace would become immeasurably greater than they are.

Some may say, on reflection, that there is a great loophole for injustice in the phrase "whatever may be appropriate as a policy for the prevention of future aggression." No doubt the revengeful statesman could introduce, through that innocent clause, punishment enough to make Germans writhe with bitterness for a generation or two. Lord Vansittart himself would probably claim that all the punishment he dreams of inflicting on Germany could be compassed within its scope.

But what Lord Vansittart could contrive and what the Archbishop of Canterbury intends are two different things. Minds that are intrinsically recalcitrant to the chicane of diplomacy—and the mind of the average decent man is—will understand what is meant by the assertion that "Germany has been punished enough." If that simple thought can be got into his heart and mind and soul, we may trust his decency to see to it that "punishment" is not smuggled in by the backstairs. It is an attitude of mind that needs to be induced in him. The latent sense of true justice in his heart needs to be focussed in a simple thought.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been inspired to put the simple thought into words. And the occasion of his doing so is significant. In order to preface Hobhouse's pamphlet, he has broken his "almost absolute rule" not to write introductions to other people's books, "because the request comes from one who profoundly disagrees with me as regards what is at the moment the most vital question regarding Christian conduct." He has written it in order to witness to the underlying unity between non-pacifist and pacifist Christians.

In doing so, perhaps he has discovered the point on which the underlying unity of all men of good will can reveal itself—with power.

DERBY MEETING

About eighty people attended a public meeting held by Derby PPU group on Jul. 15, when Mr. Rhys Davies, MP, spoke on "What of the peace?" In the chair was Councillor W. Stuart Hooper, chairman of Derby Labour Party.

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How war and propaganda affect children's minds

IT is tempting to take a tragic view of the effects of war on small children. But it is a view which is modified by experience, for the effects are spectacular rather than lasting.

Children are credulous beings, and atrocity stories are particularly acceptable to them, but I am convinced that they are believed only ineffectively. They are, in a sense, as unreal as the films the children normally see—and make as little lasting impression.

The group of children of which I am qualified to speak is a class of 46 boys and girls, aged between 10 and 11 years. They are of average intelligence, come from suburban homes where the income is normally adequate and, at the moment, often fairly high. Their fathers are mostly artisans, and many of their mothers now work in offices and factories. The fathers of six are in the Forces, three of the families have been bombed out, but no child, so far as I know, has lost a very close relative in the war.

In their school there is no officially-sponsored war propaganda—if we except the annual savings drive, during which they bring a great deal of money with even more gusto. War propagandist influences which are brought to bear on them, therefore, are confined to the home, the news-

by Thora Whitten

paper, and the film. Nearly all their families take "popular" newspapers (none take The Times or Manchester Guardian), and most of the children visit the local cinema regularly to see the normal programme, with its strong propaganda flavour.

It would be difficult to observe, among these children, any deep hostility towards enemy peoples.

They talk of becoming friendly with them after the war, and when recently they wrote an essay on "A foreign country I would like to visit" six of them chose Germany. These wrote of fairy-tale villages with cobbled streets, castles, coloured shutters and gay window boxes. It is notable that this impression persists despite the many Press photographs of bombed industrial areas.

By way of contrast, I have come across one boy of ten (but in another class) who told me that his one ambition was to fight in a war against the Japanese when he grew up, in order to avenge his father's death. He added that each morning before he came to school his mother reminded him of this and insisted that this was his life's work.

RESULTS OF A TEST

To test my general impressions I asked a number of questions of the class. Answers were written in two or three words, and there was no special preparation. The children were told that there were no "right" answers but that I would like to know their opinions. No doubt one or two of them copied from their neighbours, but in my view the great majority of answers were spontaneous and honest. Here is an abstract of the result:

How will you feel when the war ends? (Answer: Glad, Sorry, or Don't mind.) Glad 38; Sorry 0; Don't mind 2.

When you are grown up do you want there to be a war or peace? War 6; Peace 34.

Do you think all grown-ups in Japan are wicked? Yes 9; No 31.

Do you think all grown-ups in Germany are wicked? Yes 2; No 38.

Do you think all grown-ups in Britain are good? Yes 0; No 40.

If you think any country has a bigger share of wicked people than the rest, which is it? Japan 36; Germany 3; Britain 1.

If you think any country has a bigger share of good people than the rest, which is it? Russia 16; Britain 11; USA 7; miscell. British countries 3; None 2; unclassifiable 1.

If we bomb enemy countries should we kill as many people as we can? Yes 6; No 34.

If a German boy or girl walked in now how would you treat him or her? As answers were written in the children's own words they needed some form of classification as follows:

(a) Kind and polite ("nice and helpful" etc.) 20.

(b) Normal and ordinary ("same as I always do") 5.

(c) Boycott and ostracism ("wouldn't much care for") 5.

A teacher reports the results of a test

- (d) Conditional politeness ("... till I found out her nature"; "... try and make her believe in English"; "good if she was good to me") 6.
- (e) Vindictive ("smack her," "bash her up") 2.
- (f) Indeterminate 2.

What should we do with German children after the war?

- (a) Help them 18.
- (b) Give them food 5.
- (c) Educate them 6.
- (d) Leave them alone 6.
- (e) Let them come to our country 3.
- (f) Indeterminate 2.

By way of a check on the influence of the teacher, a colleague of different political views gave the same test to another class, averaging about a year younger and rather more intelligent. The results were closely parallel but showed even less evidence of deep animus. Out of 45 questioned in this class only 28 thought Japan had the largest share of wicked people, and the difference in the comparative figure here may be related to the dates on which the questions were asked. The first survey was taken within a few days of the publication of Japanese atrocity stories; the second, a month later.

TEACHERS' INFLUENCE

If teachers ever subject their children to war propaganda I have no doubt that the effect is extremely damaging, for it would be expertly directed at the child-mind and not, as in the case of the Press, films and radio, aimed chiefly at the adult.

A cautious observer who saw these children imitating tanks and bombers, operating imaginary (but very audible) Sten guns might feel sceptical about the foregoing. But I have yet to be convinced that children now at this age will bear any more effective hatred of the Germans and Japanese they noisily "shoot" than of their predecessors—the Red Indians. If there were no war the children would need to invent one or to resurrect one from the past. The war is a background into which their normal impulses and fantasies easily fit.

This is a slightly abridged version of one of the contributions to a PPU Youth Committee symposium, "War and the Child Mind," which will be published soon.

LETTERS

The transformation of machine-society

The "earthy" idealism which Mr. Wellock (Jul. 14) continues to reiterate reveals with sincerity and emotion many of the dangers which beset "machine society," but alas the panacea is one which should have been advocated by Ricardo or Bentham.

Modern "machine society" has now had time to create its own traditions and whilst it is quite possible to have a balanced economy within their contemporary scope it is most certainly not to be achieved by "the technique of the small workshop," which is completely antithetic to the evolution of the machine; and to suggest that the worker by this technique "would once again become master of his tools, a craftsman and a freeman, a democrat" lacks realism. The England of "once again" had a population of 4,000,000 to 7,000,000.

"The foundations... of a qualitative civilization" cannot only be set within the spiritual rebirth of the individual. The individual within society is poised between his own actions and society's reactions. Therefore let the pacifist make use of the social sciences in his constructive social thought and action. The researches and the acquired knowledge of economists, educationists, psychologists, sociologists, if applied with the true spirit of "non-attachment," will help to guide civilization through the jungle of "machine society." The failure to penetrate this jungle, whether through fear or nostalgia for past cultural values, will leave the resources of the "beyond" to the misuse and exploitation of the elite to be.

LEONARD V. PIKE

"East-and-West," Wain Hill, nr. Chinnor, Oxon.

Ecclesiastical logic

On Jul. 21 "Observer" wrote: "Dr. Mervyn Haigh, Bishop of Winchester, calls the flying-bomb a devilish device, which will 'certainly increase the severity of terms upon Germany,'" and he comments: "That the employment of this legitimate weapon of total warfare is held to justify severity in the terms of peace imposed upon Germany only indicates the collapse of elementary fair-play and common-sense induced in the mind of an eminent ecclesiastic by war."

For the first time since I began reading Peace News again last November after a lapse of some years, "Observer," whose opinions I value enormously, has let me down. If he quotes the Bishop accurately (I don't know the context), he is not justified in drawing the conclusion he does, for the Bishop is stating a fact as he sees it, and not expressing an opinion, for he says "will increase" and not "should increase." This is a trap many people fall into in these days, but I didn't think "Observer" would.

I myself agree with the Bishop as quoted. The flying-bomb has increased the bitterness people feel for the Germans and this will inevitably "increase the severity of terms on

Astorism — new style

After Sir William Davison had asked in the Commons on Jul. 6 whether the President of the Board of Education would arrange for the curriculum in all county and auxiliary schools to "make provision for the teaching of the primary duty of all citizens to defend their native land," Viscountess Astor put this supplementary:

"Is the Minister aware that a certain section of the population do not want even to have boys go into training camps, because it makes them militarily-minded, and they do not want that to happen again?"

There was no reply.

Words of Peace—84

POSITIVE PEACE

First, peace is not the normal condition of the world occasionally interrupted by war; war is the thing that happens of itself if no effective steps for its prevention are taken; peace needs to be made, and blessed are the peace-makers. Secondly, peace as a goal of educational or political effort must be conceived, not as a mere absence of fighting but as a positive and dynamic force. Peace in the negative sense may be an ignoble thing; it may be grounded in complacency or cowardice; it may be an acquiescence in evil. Peace as the goal of our striving, that peace the makers of which are blessed, must be nothing less than this: Good will effectively maintained against every form of greed.

—Dr. William Temple in "The Church Looks Forward."

CYRIL SIMMONS

Cyril Simmons, known to many ex-prison COs, died without recovering consciousness after receiving severe head injuries in a flying-bomb attack. Letters of sympathy will be sent on to his parents by George W. Hooper, 62 Ventnor Drive, Totteridge, N.20.

Germany." But this is not the same thing as saying that the use of the flying-bomb should increase the severity of terms, a statement of opinion which I would contest strongly.

GUY DANIEL

37 Claremont Road, Marlow, Bucks.

"Observer" writes: "I agree that the Bishop's statement does not necessarily imply that he approves the increased severity of the terms on Germany. But the facts (1) that the flying-bomb is no more devilish than other instruments of war now being used by Britain; (2) that the Bishop did not condemn or deprecate an increase in the severity of the terms based on the supposition that the flying-bomb is a uniquely devilish weapon, justify my interpretation."—Ed.

Weapons and persons

The quotation headed "Pilotless and Pitiless" culled from The Church of England Newspaper (PN, Jul. 14) is pure cant.

When William the Conqueror ordered his archers to shoot their arrows into the air so that they would drop on to the men of Harold he used, in principle, the same ideas as is applied to the flying-bomb—a calculated trajectory. In carrying out this instruction no one man shot at another; the God of Battles took care of his arrows as the same God takes care of the pilotless, pitiless plane.

Is it a greater destruction of the human soul to carry out operational routine motions on a mechanism which sends a missile into space than to send a bayonet into the beating heart of a man against whom you have usually no personal grudge?

However, as the Church is thinking about the "ghastly" nature of this developing war, let it also think of the fact that (as we have been told) God is fighting it for us and with us.

R. F. HILLIER

16 Rosthune Ave., Old Trafford, Manchester.

Suggestion for cyclists

If we cycle any distance regularly we must sometimes pass fellow-pacifists unaware. Could we not carry a small flag on our bicycles? Could not each of us find one of the usual flag fittings, and PPU Headquarters sell us flags made up of scraps of material?

B. A. S. BRUNSKILL

Stedham, Midhurst.

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OF DEATH
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This pledge, signed by each member, is
the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send
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Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., W.C1

DOES IT WORK?

AGAINST the organization of the community for total war, the pacifist movement now stands alone in its criticism. Its task is one which tests the conviction, patience and good will of all its members. Indeed, without the fellowship of the common cause and the limited achievement of corporate effort, pacifism would almost be a path of despair. The group is the medium by which it is given a social significance.

The group is the channel for fellowship and corporate activity. It is the expression, in terms of community, of the faith of each of its members. It is the technique by which individual pacifists come together to grow in understanding of each other's faith. It is the medium for giving that understanding a political relevance.

The pacifist group is not like the branch of a trade union or a political party. Its organization is voluntary and it has no obligations to a hierarchy. It depends, indeed, on the spontaneous efforts of its members and is judged by the achievements of the least devoted of them; it is an experiment in democracy. Whether it is a successful experiment is a question which remains to be answered.

The pacifist group is an experiment in democracy. For those who persistently condemn the solution of tensions by violent means, democracy must, in fact, be a first concern. And the democracy that pacifists nurture, in their groups, must mean more than the safeguarding of individual rights, conscience and prejudices. It was on such a negative understanding that the idea broke down in Western capitalist civilization. Democracy is not a system for voting—or dividing taxation—but an act of faith in the community. It is a positive affirmation of the pacifist conviction that all men can live together, and resolve their difficulties, by peaceful means.

That means that the pacifist is called to do more for the group than make a financial contribution or cast an occasional vote. These things have their place, but are only the beginning. If the group is to be a fellowship of pacifists, it must be an expression of pacifism. If it is to deny the efficacy of violence, it must show the power of peaceful relations. If it is to teach the complete wantonness of divisive strife, it must show the positive results of co-operation.

It can do none of these things without the support and co-operation of pacifists. It can do none of them without the allegiance of PPU signatories. Neither can the individual show the political realism of pacifism by preaching the millennium, or even by living like one of its citizens. Only the group can show what pacifism means in terms of community. It is therefore profitable to ask whether our groups look like the nucleus of the new society in Balham or Burton or Bradford or wherever it may be. If they do not, the public will be justified in saying to those of us who do the preaching, and even those few of us who are living a bit like citizens of the new society, "It doesn't work."

This is the third of a series of monthly articles by the Development Secretary, dealing with various aspects of the Development Committee's work.

IMPRISONED OBJECTORS DISLIKE PAROLE PLAN

The new parole plan for imprisoned COs in the USA (reported in PN, Jun. 30) is likely to be unacceptable to many of them. A check of COs in prison, carried out by a committee of the War Resisters' League, reveals widespread dissatisfaction with its provisions and indicates that relatively few men will apply for parole.

The new plan followed an interview with President Roosevelt by representatives of the National Committee for COs of the American Civil Liberties Union.

PREFERRED PRISON

The June issue of The Conscientious Objector, of New York, reports: "Three men recently paroled from prison to government Civilian Public Service Camps"—presumably under the original parole system—"have indicated their preference for return to prison during the past month."

"Mr. Bevin's personal policy is not to apply 'cat-and-mouse' practices to (Bevin) boys after their release (from prison) because he interprets the penal clauses not as personal punishment but as a deterrent against disobedience of directions by others."—Daily Express, Jul. 6.

THE PLIGHT OF THE HUNGRY CHILDREN IN OCCUPIED EUROPE

"THE health of whole peoples has been affected and is suffering a strain the results of which will be lasting." This was the grave conclusion reached by the last International Labour Office survey of the health of children in occupied Europe.

"All the information available concerning the occupied countries, from the official statistics in the few countries for which they furnish precise data to the accounts of the experiences of individuals who have escaped to one of the Allied countries, agree on this point, and between them paint a clear, if not complete, picture of the state of public health and living conditions in the occupied countries," the report continued.

"Although this picture is black enough it fails to do justice to the present facts, for morbidity and mortality statistics are not yet available for recent periods. Malnutrition and undernourishment have resulted in the general undermining of physical resistance. Children show a serious loss of weight. Tuberculosis and other contagious diseases are spreading disastrously."

A recent article in the American magazine Life underlines the same conclusion.

Norway: "Diphtheria has reached epidemic proportions. . . there has also been a steep rise in meningitis, pneumonia, infantile paralysis and scarlet fever."

Holland: "Diphtheria of epidemic proportions. The number of cases for 1943 is estimated at

	Calories	1872	1922	2160	2280	2400	2400-3000
	Ages	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-20
Norway	...	97%	91%	84%	86%	81%	81-85%
Holland	...	99%	94%	87%	82%	78%	82-86%
Belgium	...	92%	86%	80%	75%	72%	69-55%
France	...	68%	64%	59%	56%	61%	61-49%

THE STORY OF THE ROBOTS

From a correspondent

HOW many of those who call the flying-bombs "robots" know how the word was introduced into our language by Karel Capek—in a play that contains an even grimmer warning today than when it was produced in London in 1922?

The play, called "R.U.R."—Rossum's Universal Robots—depicts the end of humanity through using scientific discoveries for the purpose of destruction.

This is its story: a group of scientists introduce to the world a formula they have patented which makes it possible to produce machines in the shape of men and women with all the mental and manual ability of human beings, but without emotions or nerves. Their functions are purely utilitarian and they last about 20 years.

When a war breaks out between two great nations it is plain how useful it would be for the issue to be settled by force without the loss of human life. Consequently the belligerents order large quantities of the robots; millions are manufactured and

eventually far more Robots are made than there are human beings in the whole world.

The Robots, having brains, see where the power of the world lies and take charge; they kill off all the human beings, who, being completely outnumbered, have no chance at all. So the world is left to the Robots. But they last only 20 years and the formula has been destroyed by a human being who believed that by this means disaster might be averted; thus no more machines can be made and life on this planet comes to an end.

THEY STAYED PUT

Two COs refused to escape from a county jail in USA when six non-CO prisoners in the same cell managed to force the bars and get away, report American pacifist journals.

For their "self-control under great temptation," their sentences were reduced from one year to eight months each.

Brief but important:

POSTAL DELAYS

To postal subscribers to PN: Please ignore the second renewal-of-subscription reminder reaching you from the PN office if you have already sent a remittance with the first renewal form. Posts are very delayed.

YOUTH CONFERENCE CANCELLED

Owing to lack of support, the conference for pacifist teachers and youth workers on Aug. 16 has been cancelled.

MORE "GUINEA-PIGS" WANTED

Two recent articles in Peace News by Dr. Kenneth Mellanby described the part that pacifist volunteers have played in medical research at Sheffield. Further investigations are contemplated, dealing in particular with human dietetics, and a few more volunteers will be required. Men in good health can be accepted. In order to comply with regulations of the Ministry of Labour they should have either unconditional exemption or conditions including hospital work, or should not yet have appeared before a tribunal.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Sorby Research Institute, Oakholme Rd., Sheffield, 10.

SUMMER SCHOOL VACANCIES

Owing to last-minute cancellations, there are two vacancies for men in a dormitory, and one vacancy for a woman in a dormitory, at the PPU Summer School. Apply without delay to John Barclay, 64 Ellerton Rd., London, S.W.18.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

TERMS: Cash with order, except for series bookings. Copy by Monday. 2d. per word, minimum 2s. 6d. (Box No. 6d. extra.) Maximum length: 50 words. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

Owing to pressure on space we reserve the right to hold over advertisements and to limit the frequency of continuing advertisements.

When corresponding with PN about an advertisement, quote its first words, classification, and date.

ACCOMMODATION

MESSRS. McCRAITH and Brooks (44 Market Place, N.W.11), SPED-well 9888 (3 lines), have the following properties to offer pacifists requiring accommodation:

FARM To be let, near Truro, Cornwall. House vacant Sept., 1944, with 2 beds, 1 living room, dairy and outhouses. 53 acres in all. Rent only £30 p.a. exclusive of rates. Must be worked according to directions of Agricultural Committee. Suit pacifist and wife with land condition. (See above.)

NEAR TUNBRIDGE Wells, Kent. Charming position on Common. House with 8 rooms for sale freehold or might be let. Price £700. (See above.)

MILL HILL, N.W.7. House for sale freehold, 3 beds, 2 recep., room for garage. Price £1,200 or near offer. Vacant possession. Keys with McCraith and Brooks. (See above.)

YOUNG PACIFIST couple/require accommodation beginning Sept. in Bristol, furnished or unfurnished with or without attendance. Moderate. Hagger, 16 Hinton Ave., Cambridge.

LEICESTER PACIFIST has accommodation of double bedroom for 3 months suitable for mother and child. Applicant must be prepared to look after own child and board self. Terms reasonable. (Own linen an advantage.) Box 551.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL NOT BE INSERTED—SEE OUR TERMS

DERBYSHIRE HILLS. Food Reform Vegetarian Guest House for happy holidays or restful recuperation; all modern comforts. A and K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, Matlock. (Station: Ambergate; Tel. Ambergate 44.)

PACIFIST COUPLE with baby seek reasonable holiday accommodation 2 weeks August within 100 miles north or west London. Box 554.

LONDON-SCOT, with wife and boy (one year) evacuated to North, seeks ten days' holiday accommodation for self and family, Scotland or N. England, end August or mid-September. All replies gratefully acknowledged. Box 558.

EDUCATIONAL

FIND RECREATION and new power to serve through speaking and writing. Correspondence (also visit) lessons 5s., classes 1s. 6d. Dorothy Matthews, B.A., 32 Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.3. (PRI. 5686.)

GUIDE TO Christian Living. Religious questions answered. Postal course, with books. John Lochiel, 102 Oakley St., S.W.3.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

ALLYSOL—After 5,000 years a way has been found to remove from garlic its intolerable smell. Get to know Allysol healing liquid, tablets, and sweet-smelling garlic ointment. Send for booklets about garlic. Please refer to advert in this issue.

LAMB BRAND typewriter ribbons. Cleanest, clearest, longest, 3s. 6d. each, postage paid; 10s. three; 18s. 6d. six. Name models, colours, Peace News, Hardman and Sons, 15 Prospect Place, Preston.

DOWN WITH reproductions! Original works by Gill, John, Lucien Pissano, Brangwyn, Nevinson, etc., from 10s. 6d. Write to 5 Grove Terrace, N.W.5.

WAR RESISTERS' International would welcome gifts of foreign stamps, for subsequent sale on behalf of W.R.I. funds. Any such gifts received with gratitude. Please send to the War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Rd., Enfield.

LARGE TENT, 14ft. by 10ft. Heavy pre-war quality. Complete pegs and mallet. Perfect condition, £17. Whitehead, Forstal Farm, Tenterden, Kent.

"LA PAIX Creatrice," by Bart de Ligt. Non-Violence Committee, P.P.U. Headquarters, desire to purchase or borrow copy for research and translation.

LITERATURE, etc.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Rd., London, N.W.1.

"STOP MASSACRE Bombing," by Vera Brittain, price 3d., and "Obliteration Bombing," a speech by the Bishop of Chichester in the House of Lords together with the Government's reply. Two new pamphlets published by Bombing Restriction Committee. Special prices for quantities. Post free from the Hon. Secretary, 49 Parliament Hill, N.W.3.

MEETINGS, etc.

"THE NEW Politics," Dr. A. D. Belden, B.D., D.D., Rev. H. J. Dale, Ronald S. Mallone, B.A., Sat., Aug. 12, 3.30 p.m., Friends' House, Euston Road.

MIDLAND PACIFIST Fellowship. "Pick-and-Shovel Peace-making with the I.V.S.P." Edgar Davies, Selly Oak F.M.H., Aug. 6, 3 p.m.

NORTH-WEST AREA Meeting (P.P.U.), Sat., Aug. 12, 3-7 p.m., Onward Hall, 207 Deansgate, Manchester. Joe Brayshaw on "Freedom in the Post-War World." (Bring own sandwiches.)

PERSONAL

CONTACT CORRESPONDENCE CLUB. A satisfactory medium for those desiring congenial pen-friendships. Particulars, stamp, Secy., PN, 19 Ty Fry Gardens, Rumney, Cardiff.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION (possibly longer) on small farm offered to qualified teacher willing coach backward 9-year-old twin girls (mornings). Write immediately to Arthurs, Orchard House, Dovast n, Oswestry, Shropshire.

SITUATIONS VACANT

It is impossible to confirm satisfactory conditions of employment in all posts advertised in Peace News. Applicants who are in any doubt are recommended to consult the Pacifist Service Bureau, 6 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1, which will often be able to give useful advice.

URGENT: outside representative for typewriter business. Salary and commission. Owner, C.O. anticipating prison. Cook, The Mount, Noak Hill, Romford, Essex.

GARDENER WANTED. Work approved by War Agric. Cmtee., and suitable for man having land work exemption. Married couple considered, wife helping in house. Agric. scale wages. Heys Farm Guest House, West Bradford, nr. Clitheroe, Yorks.

PORTER REQUIRED to replace man joining F.A.U. Apply or write St. Columba's Hospital, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

PEACE NEWS Publishing Dept. needs a secretary-assistant: short-hand-typing, filing, a share in the general work. Would probably suit girl under "military" age, or married woman. Any applications gladly considered. Write Office Manager.

SMALL, PROGRESSIVE, "pioneer" co-ed. school needs responsible, practical people to share communal life with young staff. Teacher (English, History or Gen. Science), House-mother (ability with lively children). Photo, Freemount, Bacton, Hereford.

MARRIED COUPLE required to share management of Youth Hostel near Oxford. Experience of large-scale catering essential. Box 549.

EFFICIENT HOUSEKEEPER urgently required by small forestry community in Lakes. Box 552.

COMPETENT SHORTHAND-TYPIST with knowledge filing and office routine required September. Applications with particulars, age, experience, and salary required, also photograph, to be made by letter only to War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

ASSISTANT WANTED, Records Dept., Peace Pledge Union, typing. Apply Patrick Figgis, P.P.U., 6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

WANTED HELPER, with really progressive ideas, for field-fencing contract work, only qualifications needed being toughness and strength. Allington Rectory, Salisbury.

HELP URGENTLY needed for house and children by mother recovering from illness. Isolated. Keep and pocket-money. Leane, Random Farm, Soham, Cambs.

SITUATIONS AND WORK WANTED

DUPLICATING—100 copies, quarto, 4s. 6d., postage extra. Also expert typing. Winifred Jewell Typewriting Office, 8 Lamas Park Gardens, Ealing. Phone Ealing 1645.

LADY WISHES to assist to run, or be initiated into running, second-hand bookshop. Will go anywhere. Box 544.

ACCOUNTANT, EX-SCRUBS C.O., prepares all forms of accounts, Income Tax returns, audits etc. Box 539.

ADVERTISER, C.O., seeks post as grower; market-garden with glass-house work. Experienced all market crops, fruit, raising of tomato plants, etc. Knowledge of small tractors. Consider partnership. Age 30, house essential. Free any time. Box 550.

MARRIED C.O. (26) seeks job on farm. Cottage necessary. 12 mths' exp. farm work under W.A.E.C. Box 553.

URGENT: WOMAN pacifist, fiftyish, healthy, country-lover, energetic, adaptable, good needlewoman, seeks post in Herefordshire preferably amongst children. Box 555.

C.O., 39, urgently needs work, anywhere, land, horticultural, clerical, car-driver. Board and small wage considered. Box 556.

C.O., 29, OVER 2 yrs' experience general farming, requires situation market-gardening, farming. Partnership considered. Box 557.

MISCELLANEOUS

INSTITUTE PSYCHOLOGY, Kensington. Lectures every Tuesday, 7 p.m. Philosophy, genuine social introductions. Consultations all problems. Western 8935.

NATURE-CURE TREATMENT of disease (including eyes). Reginald J. Bailey, M.S.F., N.C.P., Osteopath and Naturopath, 134 Hoppers Rd., Winchmore Hill, N.21. (Ex-Maidstone C.O.) Consultations by appointment. Postal advice given. Palmers Green 7868.

Rector refuses to fire-watch IN SYMPATHY WITH C.O.

CLAIMING that he could not allow George Elphick—the Lewes CO who has repeatedly been prosecuted for refusal to perform fire-guard duties—to stand alone in his “resistance to tyranny,” the Rector of Lewes, the Rev. Kenneth Rawlings, decided to stop fire-watching.

On Tuesday of last week, when George Elphick appeared in court for his ninth prosecution (reported in PN last week), the Rector himself was served with a summons.

He subsequently informed the Town Council that, in view of the probability that the prosecution of Elphick would now stop, he (the Rector) would recommence fire-watching from Monday this week—without prejudice to his intention to resume his protest “strike” should Elphick again be prosecuted.

When Mr. Rawlings appeared in Court on Tuesday the Town Clerk asked that in view of these circumstances the summons should be withdrawn.

Mr. Rawlings had announced his decision to stop fire-watching on Jun. 12, adding that the only condition on which he would continue would be if he were allowed to fill the vacancy to which George Elphick had been directed.

The Rector, who is a pacifist, caused some controversy in March by collecting signatures to a petition supporting the protest which the Bishop of Chichester had made against the policy of area-bombing. He told Peace News then that he had received many letters of support.

It seems unlikely that further proceedings will be instituted against George Elphick, but a definite decision will not be made until early September. Further protests should therefore be suspended.

N.C.C.L. DECISION

Four days before the hearing of George Elphick's case the National Council for Civil Liberties informed the Central Board for COs that its committee had decided “that there was no civil liberty issue in this case in that it was not denied that George Elphick broke the law.” The committee did not see its way to campaign on behalf of someone who had admittedly broken the law.

BEHIND GANDHI'S MOVE

advocate; who could be better than a sympathetic Englishman? Wavell might easily see and talk to Gelder, even if his instructions were to deny audience to Gandhi... So, according to the Delhi correspondent of The Times (July 18)

“A British newspaper correspondent comes along who offers, according to Mr. Gandhi, to carry his views to the Viceroy, if he can obtain an interview with the Viceroy. Mr. Gandhi gives him an interview, part of which, according to Mr. Gandhi, was intended for publication and the rest—containing his ideas for a political settlement—was for the Viceroy's ears only. But the whole thing reaches the Viceroy and everyone else through the correspondent's newspaper.”

Lord Munster told the House of Lords that Gandhi had spoken of “the premature publication of the interview.” It was published in the News Chronicle on July 11. A fortnight later the newspaper published over Gelder's name a press statement “sent to me by Mr. Gandhi” which other British dailies had published four days earlier. Nothing else has come from Gelder. Gandhi had immediately stated from Panchgani (July 13) that he was “unable to do anything without consulting the Congress Working Committee.”

Not the Cripps plan

Lord Strabolgi, following a fantasy put about by several journals, told the Lords that “Mr. Gandhi was prepared to recommend to his colleagues on the Working Committee of Congress the acceptance of what was in effect the Cripps offer.” In the Commons Mr. Amery easily disposed of this illusion.

The Cripps offer was still open, but the 1942 negotiations had broken down on two fundamental points. The offer stipulated that any Province or Indian State must be free to adhere to a new constitution or not. This is what Mr. Gandhi has called

“perpetual vivisection.” For there are six hundred States, scattered throughout India and covering in all a third of the country.

Mr. Gandhi has said that he would offer the autocratic Princes “honourable terms.” He would never agree to this. (Even Earl Winterton, confronted by Hugh Molson with an assertion that “we are bound by inviolable treaty to the Indian States” could not swallow the proposition. This interruption was almost the only reference to the Princes in either House!)

However, Mr. Amery said that acceptance of this formula was one of the “indispensable conditions” for the setting-up of a provisional Indian Government. That Government must be “subject to the Viceroy's reserved power.” This was the other issue on which the 1942 negotiations failed. Whatever Mr. Gandhi means by freedom “from all foreign control” he evidently means more than Mr. Amery is prepared to yield. It is not apparent that Mr. Gandhi's present position on this matter differs from that taken up by the Congress negotiators in 1942.

The Moslem problem

Parliament said little about all this and a great deal about the food crisis, the industrialists' plan, and the Rajagopalachari formula for settlement of the separatist claims of the Moslem League. The offer is that there should be plebiscites at the end of the war in areas in the North-West and North-East of India, after delimitation by a mixed commission. The outcome is difficult to foresee. Moslem politicians in the North-West are at odds with Mr. Jinnah; Gaffar Khan and the Red Shirts would be solidly behind Congress. Bengal, sensing a new Partition, is in a ferment. But,

'OBSERVER' CONTINUED

New Statesman's attitude to Italy is much more friendly than its attitude to Poland: wherein of course it does not differ from the Russian Government.

I hold no brief for Poland. But she is the ally of this country, to whom alliance was deliberately offered by the British Government. If, because of Russian force majeure, we can do nothing to secure elementary justice for her, let us at least be silent. To insult Poland for not “reaching agreement with” Russia, which has never shown the faintest sign of wanting agreement with Poland, is indecent.

Betrayal of principles

THE section of liberal opinion to which I refer seems to have degenerated into a clique for Russia. I find this so revolting that I am in danger of appearing much more anti-Russian than I am, simply because I am under the continuous necessity of protesting against this lick-spittle attitude towards Russia of those who previously professed, as fundamental principles, respect for the rights of the individual and the small nation.

Frankly, this “treason of the clerks” horrifies me. These “liberals” are engaged, day by day and week by week, in selling the pass of liberalism.

The Observer and the Daily Herald have been much fairer to Poland than the rest of the Press. The Catholic Herald has been positively courageous.

The pace - and the price

THE contrast between the spectacular successes of the Russian armies in the East, and the tardiness of the Allied advance in France, is at present so overwhelming that the religious-minded might see in it the marks of an apocalypse. The Russians “liberate” Poland at the rate of 20,000 square miles a month; the Anglo-Americans “liberate” France at one-hundredth of the speed.

The Anglo-Americans do at least desire (among other things) to set France free: not so the Russians with Poland. As far as the intentions of great Powers at war ever are, our intentions towards France are honest. Yet the destruction we inflict upon her is terrible.

“One must drive through Caen every time one goes to or from the Orne front, and it is still a horrible and rather shaming thing.”

“The people who lived there will never quite understand why we had to do anything so awful to them. Still day by day the bodies of their fellow-citizens are being dug out of the ruins.” (D. Mail, July 28.)

Sometimes, I half-believe that the

Birth of a new Europe?

light that will lighten the darkness of the future will arise from the suffering of France and Poland: France devastated by her allies, Poland betrayed by hers—the well-intentioned British in either case.

Fruits of suffering

OF one thing I am convinced. This time the memory of these sufferings will not be short. The memory of suffering at the hand of an enemy is by nature short. Such suffering is in the nature of things. But the memory of suffering at the hand of a friend goes on and on working in the human soul. It can find no outlet or satisfaction in dreams of revenge, or accusations of treachery. The French know that the British do not want to devastate their lovely land; the Poles know that we do not want to let them down. Their sufferings have in them the quality of an “act of God.”

I do not pretend to know what the outcome will be: but deep down I cherish the hope that it will be something quite incommensurable with the calculations of realist politicians. I half-believe that a new—a really new—Europe is being born in this fearful travail. It will not be in the least like the new Europe dreamed of by Anglo-Saxon philanthropists: the dream of nations which have no knowledge of suffering.

The real problem

HAVING written that, my eyes turned to my New Statesman again. “If we can agree about the settlement of European economic problems, the German problem is easy.” Oh no, really not. Of course, it would be very nice to settle the economic problems of Europe: but economic problems are always—thank God that they are—political problems; and political problems are always—thank God again—moral and spiritual problems. We may put them all together: and say that the problem of Europe (as of the world) is the problem of Justice. We have not said very much in saying that; but we have at least got away from the unreal realm of false abstraction, wherein problems are solved, but the substance of the problems—namely, human beings—remains insoluble.

The German problem is the problem of man: of man for whom “the terrible burden of freedom” has been too heavy. Is it not too heavy for everybody today? Has not the whole world sunk under its weight into one universal quagmire of mutual destruction?

continued from page one

at worst, the loss of these two areas would leave India a compact and coherent whole.

This offer, which is said to have received Gandhi's personal approval, was submitted to the Moslem League Council by Mr. Jinnah (Jul. 30). He told them that it was “the shadow and husk of a maimed and mutilated Pakistan.” The Council asked him to meet Mr. Gandhi, nominally to negotiate, actually to demand unconditional surrender. The News Chronicle apparent that Mr. Gandhi's present (Jul. 31) calls this “an important step forward.”

When Mr. Gandhi received Lord Wavell's letter at the end of June he was reported to be about to “ask the Viceroy to place him under arrest again” because “there was no alternative for him but to seek reinternment.” He was persuaded to confide his constructive proposals to the Viceroy. He tried to do so, and the approach has been decisively rejected. Is this “old and obviously troubled man” (Edward Thompson alone writes of him with human feeling) finally defeated and discredited? We recall his comment on the report that Churchill is out to crush him:

“The beauty of it for me and the pity of it for him is that no one can crush a Satyagrahi, who offers his body as a willing sacrifice, thus leaving the spirit free.”

Mr. Gandhi will not remain passive. He may seek reinternment. Denied that, he may court imprisonment by some act of individual civil disobedience. Is that a “constructive” thing to do—to go back voluntarily among those fine Hindus and Moslems who have been in captivity for two years? The tree is known by its fruits. The answer will be written indelibly in the history of India—and of the British Empire.

Glorious defeat

WHEN a politician, compelled by conscience to speak the faith that is in him, makes a speech which he knows will ensure his defeat, the angels rejoice. They do not have many opportunities for rejoicing. But one such came to them when Vice-President Wallace spoke to the Democratic Convention on July 21. Here is a passage from it.

“The future belongs to those who go down the line unswervingly with the liberal principles of both political democracy and economic democracy regardless of race, colour or religion. In a political, educational and economic sense there must be no inferior races. The poll-tax must go. Equal opportunities must come.”

He went down with his colours flying. That is so rare a thing in politics, that it is not going to be forgotten, above all in USA where the native idealism is so pitifully at odds with the party machines. It is even now reported that the public and the Press are more concerned with the future of Wallace than with the outcome of the election itself. It is freely suggested that he may be President of the Republic yet. The angels would rejoice again.

Essential workers

The Stock Exchange—that traditional home of British patriotism—closes itself during flying-bomb alerts. The City correspondent of The Times (July 11) has to work hard to defend it. Here is the defence:

“It is not sufficiently appreciated that as an organization the London Stock Exchange is unique. It alone has the system whereby the business of buying and selling is done through jobbers, a system which has made it the freest market in the world. The jobbers normally congregate on the floor of the ‘House’, there to be approached by brokers with their clients' orders.”

“Jobbers are not made in a day, and if through a catastrophe the system of jobbing were to break down, the linchpin of the present organization would go with it. To court such a mischance would indeed be to court irreparable damage, not merely to the organization of the Stock Exchange, but to a vital part of the whole machinery of war-time finance.”

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

The Christian Register for April, the Unitarian review published in Boston, Mass., in an article on British Unitarianism in the fifth year of war, reports:

“A serious concern among the British Unitarians is the prevalence of conscientious objection, particularly among the younger ministers. There is evident at every point a desire to protect the CO but the question is constantly asked as to why there should be so many... To save one's soul from guilt seems to many thoughtful British Unitarians of far less importance than to do one's best to save civilization and human decency, even at the cost of murder and destruction of those who threaten it. Perhaps religious teaching may become more realistic after the war.”

The same issue contains an announcement of the Unitarian Pacifist Fellowship (whose officers come from the Middle West). It consists of 50 ministers and 150 laymen.

The National Service Acts will not come to an end “until after the defeat of both Germany and Japan,” said Mr. Attlee in reply to a Parliamentary question on Jul. 25.

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